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SITE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The E L Beth site is located off of High Street in an industrial area of Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, New Jersey. The site lies within the northern part of the New Jersey Coastal Plain physiographic province and consists of a 0.66-acre parcel of land and a 0.41-acre pier. The property is bordered on the east by the Arthur Kill, and to the west and north by industrial properties. Duane Marine, another CERCLIS-listed site, borders the southern portion of the property. The pier on the property extends into the Arthur Kill. A factory was located on the pier until a fire destroyed it and the pier in May 1981. The fire, reportedly caused by an overheated kiln, also destroyed company records. An earlier fire had occurred on the same tax block in July 1980. According to background information, E L Beth was apparently not affected by this fire. The site has been inactive since the 1981 fire.

E L Beth was a foundry and secondary smelting operation that produced solder, casting metals, and lead alloys. Specifically, lead and tin scrap metals were melted, alloyed, and cast into ingots. In addition, gold was recovered from electronic scrap. The facility was reportedly established in October 1975 under the ownership of M.C. Canfield Sons. In late 1977 the current owners, Robert and Jack Silverman, purchased the facility and operated it as a subsidiary of M.C. Canfield Sons from 1978 to 1981. In November 1980, the owners submitted a RCRA Part A permit application indicating that the facility would treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. In March 1983, the owner requested that the facility be de-listed as a treatment, storage, or disposal facility. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) subsequently de-listed the facility in February 1985.

According to the facility's Hazardous Waste Permit Application, the wastes generated from site operations included corrosive materials and emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting. Metallic constituents would be present in the emission control dusts. Chromium, lead, and cadmium may have been constituents of the secondary lead smelting sludge. Corrosive material that reportedly included ammonium chloride may have been present as solidified material or sludge. Wastes were reportedly contained in drums on concrete at outdoor and indoor locations. In the application, the owner reported an estimated annual generation quantity of 50,000 pounds of hazardous wastes in drums and a process design capacity of 2,500 gallons. During an on-site reconnaissance performed by Region II START on 14 March 2000, imprints of approximately 8 drums were noted in blacktop at the site, near the shoreline along the southern border of the property. It is not known whether any hazardous wastes were present on site at the time of the May 1981 fire. The site is not entirely fenced and currently consists mainly of rubble. The presence of graffiti indicates that outsiders have access to the property.

Only two domestic wells and one public supply well draw from the aquifer of concern. All three wells are located more than 2 miles from the site and two are separated from the site by the Raritan River. Runoff from the site would be expected to flow directly to the Arthur Kill as a result of the paved

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SITE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)

surface and discharge through the on-site storm sewers. The Arthur Kill and downstream surface water bodies have been designated as fisheries by the NJDEP. The site has reportedly been inactive since the fire that occurred on the property in May 1981; therefore, there are no workers on site.

Region II START conducted a sensitivity analysis in order to determine the impact of certain variables on the overall site score. Since previous sampling of the site was not conducted, an observed release is not documented to any pathway of concern. The surface water pathway was considered the primary pathway which could potentially affect the overall site score due to the proximity of the site to the Arthur Kill. Based on information obtained in the PA report and the on-site reconnaissance performed Region II START, the site is entirely paved with no areas for sample collection; therefore, obtaining waste source information is not possible. In addition, it is possible that contaminants may be from sources other than E L Beth Ltd due to the highly industrial location of the site. The site has been inactive since 1981 and only fire-damaged rubble remains on site at this time. Based on the above, a recommendation of **NO FURTHER REMEDIAL ACTION PLANNED (NFRAP)** is given for the E L Beth Ltd site. It should be noted that if information affecting this evaluation becomes available in the future, further investigation of the site might be necessary.